ANAN'YEV, A.A.; GOKHBERG, M.M.; DUKEL'SKIY, A.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LANG, A.G.; MAYZEL', V.S.; MEKLER, A.G.; SIROTSKIY, V.F.; KOGAN, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; REYNGOL'DT, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAMOYLOVICH, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Reference book on cranes] Spravochnik po kranam. Pod red. A.I.Dukel'skogo. Moskva, Mashgiz. Vol.1. [General design, materials, drives, metal constructions] Obshchie raschety, materialy, privody, metallicheskie konstruktsii. By A.A.Anan'ev i dr. 1961. 455 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

LANG, A.G.; MAZOVER, I.S.; MAYZEL', V.S.; BARANOV, N.A.; GOKHBER, M.M., dokt. tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;; PAVLOV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. MITARCHUK, G.A., red. izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Gantry cranes; design and construction]Portal'nye krany; raschet i konstruirovanie. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

MAYZEL', Ye., red.; PASTARE, D., tekhn. red.

[Soviet Baltic Republics in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples] Sovetskaia Pribaltika v bratskoi sem'e narodov SSSR; materialy. Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo. Vol.5. 79 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Mezhrespublikanskiy seminar-soveshchaniye, Riga, 1960.
(Baltic States--Economic conditions)

DEGTYAR', R.G. [Dehtiar, R.H.]; GULYY, M.F. [Hulyi, M.F.]; MAYZEL', Ye.B. [Maizel', E.B.]

Some properties of crystalline and purified noncrystalline glucose oxidase preparations from Penicillium vitale Pidopl. et Bilai. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.2:169-176 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev, i Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

VESELOVA, A.I.; MAYZEL', Ye.I.

Sodium silicate mixtures for copper alloy founding. Lit. proizv. no.6:34-36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Sand, Foundry) (Founding)

MAYZEL', Ye.P., doktor med. nauk.

Don't deprive yourself of motherhood! Rabotnitsa 35 no.11:31 N '57.
(STERILITY) (MIRA 11:2)

MAYZEL', Ye.P., doktor med.nauk, KHASKIN, S.G., prof.

Report on the Tenth All-Union Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Vest.AMN SSSR 13 no.8:68-79 '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(OBSTETRICS--CONGRESSES)
(GYNECOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

MAYZEL', Ye.P.

Present status of the problems of contraceptives. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.10:42-46 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR.
(CONCEPTION--PREVENTION)

MAYZEL', Ye.P., doktor med.nauk

Contraceptives and sterility. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.11:86-90 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(CONCEPTION--PREVENTION) (STERILITY)

MAYZEL', Yevsey Pavlovich; ALIPOV, V.I., red.

[Clinical aspects and therapy of female sterility] Klinika i terapiia besplodiia zhenshchiny. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:6)

MAYZEL', Ye.S.; PERFILETOV, A.N.

Utilization of thickened transformer oil in high-pressure cables.
Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.9:58-61 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zavod "Sevkabel'".
(Insulating oils) (Electric cables)

MAYZEL', Yu.A., inzh.; RODOV, A.B., inzh.

Automatic control of the combustion process in the boilers of an electric power plant mounted on railroad cars. Elek.sta. 32 no.8:80-82 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric power plants) (Automatic control)
(Railroads--Cars)

MAYZEL', Yu, M.

"Influence of the Temperature of Suction Air on the Engine Admission for Various Cases of Mixture Formation." Sub 9 Jul 47, Military Red Banner Order of Lenin Aeronautical Engineering Academy imeni Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No. 457, 18 Apr 55

MAYZEL', Yu. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Oscillations of girders and frames under the action of a moving xxxxxx load." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958, 12 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im I.V. Stalin) 130 copies (KL, 26-58, 106)

MADORSKIY, Yakov Yudovich; ROVINSKIY, Efraim Vol'fovich; MAYZEL', Yu.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PISAREV, M.S., inzh.-polkovnik zapasa, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Theory of airplane engines] Teoriia aviatsionnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR. Part 1. [Fundamentals of thermodynamics and gas dynamics] Osnovy termodinamiki i gazovoi dinamiki. 1960. 210 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Thermodynamics) (Fluid dynamics)

VOSTRIKOV, S.I.; ZUYEV, L.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.I.; MAKHNUTIN, M.A.; NESPELA, A.N.; PELISHENKO, V.A.; TOKMAKOV, A.K.; FILIN, A.M.; MAYZEL', Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOTLYAR, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PISAREV, M.S., inzh.-polkovnik zapasa, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Theory of airplane engines] Teoriia aviatsionnykh dvigatelei. Pod red. I.V.Kotliara. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR. Pt.2. [Theory of jet engines] Teoriia reaktivnykh dvigatelei. 1960. 281 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Airplanes--Jet propulsion)

S/124/63/000/001/055/080
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Mayzel', Yu.M.

TITLE: Determination of frequencies of natural vibrations of frames by the method of displacements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 25, abstract 1V172 (Nauchn. tr. Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t, 1961, no. 42, 57-67)

TEXT: The author uses the possibility of replacing transcendental equations by algebraic ones (V.V. Bolotin Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, no. 17, 7-21-RZhMekh. 1959, no. 11, 14076). For the design of systems consisting of elements having constant section with uniformly distributed mass, approximate expressions of the reactions are constructed in the form of polynomials of the second degree with respect to λ, divided by $1 - \lambda$, λ being the frequency coefficient. A numerical example of determination of the frequency of symmetrical vibrations of a Π-shaped frame is given.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MAYZEL Z.L.

FILIPPOVA, Mariya Filippovna, kand.geol.-miner.nauk; ARONOVA, S.M.; AFREMOVA, N.F.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; GIMPELEVICH, B.D.; KARASEV, N.S.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; MAYZEL', Z.L.; RATEYEV, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KHANIN, A.A.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; SHNEYDER, N.P.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; RAZINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Devonian deposits in the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Devonskie otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. M.F.Filippovoi. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 404 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ACC NR: AP7002561 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0042/0042

INVENTORS: Mayzol'a, Ye. N.; Danilov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for channelling very short waves. Class 21, No. 189047

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 42

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, submillimeter wave

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for channelling very short waves, in the form of a metallic waveguide of circular or rectangular cross section. To decrease attenuation of the wave, guiding lenses or prisms are placed inside the waveguide so that the minimal field is formed at the surface of the waveguide walls (see Fig. 1). The cross section of the waveguide comprises several wavelongths. Direction of energy from the source to the receiver is insured with the help of horn devices.

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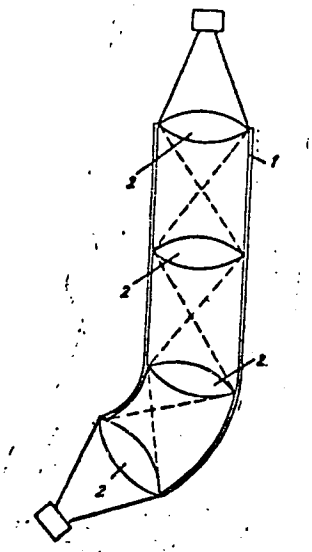
UDC: 621.372.82

0930 2699

ACC NR: AP7002561

Fig. 1. 1 - waveguide; 2 - guiding lenses



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Feb48

Card 2/2

BEZBORODOV, M.A., akademik, prof.; MAZELEV, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Methods of checking the quality of glass containers. Sbor.nauch. rab.Bel.politekh.inst. no.63:41-52 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. AN BSSR (for Bezborodov)
(Glass containers)

BEZBORODOV, M.A., akademik, prof.; MAZELEV, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; ZELINSKIY, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Developing formulas for colored glasses for mozaics using fluorine opacifiers. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.politekh.inst. no.63: 95-104 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

(Glass manufacture)

SOV/138-59-4-4/26

AUTHORS: Sandomirskiy, D.M., Fogel', V.O., and Mayzelis, B.A.

TITLE: The Thermo-Physical Characteristics of Latex Foams, Gels, and Sponges (Teplofizicheskiye kharakteristiki lateksnoy peny, gelya i gubki)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, pp 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to design plant for processing latex through foams and gels into latex 'sponge' it is necessary to know the thermal diffusivity α (m^2/hour), the thermal conductivity (kcal.m^{-1} $hour^{-1}$ deg^{-1}) and the specific heat at constant volume $c\gamma$ (kcal.m^{-3} deg^{-1}) of the material at these different stages. A rapid method for measuring α and λ is necessary since the material properties change during a fairly short time. The specific heat $c\gamma$ can then be calculated from $c\gamma = \lambda/\alpha$. A "universal calorimeter" was devised as shown in Figure 1, and consists of two co-axial, open-ended cylinders between which the latex foam is gelled and vulcanised into a sponge. Heat is supplied by the spiral element (3) at the axis of the cylinders which is fed from a battery. One thermocouple (4) is mounted at mid-length on the thin walled inner cylinder and the other thermocouple

Card 1/5 (5) is inserted into the sample material at the same level

The Thermo-Physical Characteristics of Latex Foams, Gels, and Sponges

and at radius r from the axis. The couples are connected to a galvonometer through a change-over switch. The heating element is fed with a definite current so that the specific amount of heat q_w supplied to the specimen (kcal, m^{-2} $hour^{-1}$) can be determined while the temperatures at the two thermocouples t_w and t are logged against time of heating τ. The maximum time of heating at which one can neglect heat losses from the external surface of the specimen (when the external radius R_2 is 5 times the internal radius R_1) can be calculated from Fourier criteria, and under these conditions the temperature rise of the inner cylinder wall t_w to the temperature rise of the specimen t is a function of r/R_1, and the Fourier number as shown in Eq (1). The thermal conductivity can then be deduced from Eq (2) by using the Biot number Θ_w. The actual apparatus was constructed with R_1 = 10.5 mm, r=18mm and L = 200 mm. Table 1 gives the relationships required for the solution of Eq (2) under these conditions. F_0 is found from $\Delta t/\Delta t_w$ and the coefficient of thermal diffusivity α from $\alpha = F_0 R_1^2/\tau$. Thermal conductivity λ follows from Eq (2). Experiments were made on "Revertex" foams,

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The Thermo-Physical Characteristics of Latex Foams, Gels, and Sponges

foamed or extended to three times the liquid volume by propeller stirring. The formulation contained thickening and gelating agents as for material intended for automobile seats. The coefficients α, λ and c_γ of the foam were determined immediately after foaming in the mixer. The whole apparatus containing the foam was then placed in a heating chamber and the temperature raised to 60°C to gel the foam, after which the same coefficients were again determined. The temperature of the heating chamber was then raised to 143°C, and the gel vulcanised into a "sponge", and the thermal characteristics determined again in this state. Considerable scatter was experienced in the measurements on the foam or the gel because of the rapid change in their characteristics while the measurements were being made. The more stable vulcanised "sponge" gave consistent results. Kinetic curves of c_γ, λ, and α against time τ are given for latex foams as mixed, and for

The Thermo-Physical Characteristics of Latex Foams, Gels, and Sponges

the gelating foams during syneresis, in Figures 2 and 3 respectively; the former curves were obtained using material which did not contain gelating agents. The course of these curves is explained from the structural changes in the material which takes place during the processes and then demonstrate that constant characteristics are not exhibited during the gelating and vulcanising stages. Because of this, determination of the thermal coefficients was made with foams five minutes after they were mixed and extended, and with gels thirty minutes from commencement of gelation without syneresis, which periods are similar to production conditions. Table 2 gives the values of α, λ and c_γ for foam (extended to three times original liquid volume), of the gel at 60°C, and of the dry "sponge" from the same extension of foam at room temperature. Experimentally determined values are given in the table and also values calculated by an addition method working from the corresponding characteristics of latex, water and air. The difference between the experimentally determined values and the calculated values indicates that it is not

The Thermo-Physical Characteristics of Latex Foams, Gels, and Sponges

possible to deduce values for other degrees of extension or at different temperature from one set of data, and that separate determinations should be made.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova (The M.V.Lomonosov Institute of Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow)

S/138/61/000/012/006/008
A051/A126

15 9300

AUTHORS: Gol'berg, I.I.; Zil'vestr, E.Ya.; Zubkova, Yu.D.; Mayzelis, B.A.; Chernaya, V.V.

TITLE: The effect of the degree of expansion of gel on the tear elongation of vulcanized meteorological radio-probing balloons

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1961, 35 - 37

TEXT: A study was made of the effect of the preliminary degree of expansion of gels on the tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons nos. 100 and 150; the optimum degree of the gel expansion was established. A square parabolic relation is derived between the tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons and the elongation of the crude gel. Soviet meteorological balloon-probes are produced from polychloroprene latex, Л-17 (L-17), by the ionic depositing method. The present article describes the results of the investigations of balloons with an initial diameter of D_o = 100 cm (No. 100) and D_c = 150 cm (No. 150). The balloons were produced from a mixture of L-17 and 15% dibutylsebacynate ДБС (DBS), as antifreeze. The degree of expansion of the gel (λ_g) was determined as the ratio of the diameter of the expanded balloon

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The effect of the degree of expansion of ....

from gel, D_τ, to its diameter in an expanded state D_o (prior to expansion of the gel walls). The air volume necessary to expand the gel was determined with a gas meter -100 (RS-100). D_τ was estimated from the formula of the sphere volume. D_o was estimated from the air volume used to inflate the balloon. The tear elongation λ_{tear} of the vulcanized balloons was determined from the ratio of the air volume within the balloons at the moment of tear V_{tear}, to the tear volume V_o needed to expand the balloon :

$$\lambda_{tear} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_{tear}}{V_o}} . \qquad (1)$$

V_{tear} and V_o were counted by the diaphragm, mounted on the suction socket of the air blower. A mathematical relation is established between the tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons and the degree of the preliminary expansion of the gels. It is assumed that the relation $\lambda_{tear} = f(\lambda_g)$ can be expressed by the equation of the square parabola:

$$\lambda_{tear} = a\lambda_g^2 + b\lambda_g + c . \qquad (2)$$

The average tear elongations of the balloons were calculated using (2) at various degrees of gel elongation. The assumption of the parabolic-shape relation be-

The effect of the degree of expansion of ....

tween λ_{tear} and λ_g is tested by calculating the coefficient of the parabolic regression η according to the formula:

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{S^2 \lambda_{calc.}}{S^2_{\lambda}}} \qquad (3)$$

where $S^2 \lambda_{calc.}$ is the dispersion of the calculated average values of the tear elongation of the balloons around the general average of experimental values, S^2_{λ} the dispersion of the experimental values of the tear elongations around their general average. When $\eta = 1$, there is a functional square parabolic relationship between λ_{tear} and λ_g. If $\eta = 0$, then the assumption is erroneous. If η lies between 0 and 1, then the evaluation is made according to the formula: $A = \eta\sqrt{N - 1}$ (4), where N is the number of tests. If $A \geqslant 3$, then η differs significantly from 0, i.e., there is a relation between λ_{tear} and λ_g close to a parabola. If $A < 3$, then η differs slightly from zero and there is no parabolic relation between them. At a given degree of expansion of the gel, a redistribution of the tension takes place, connected with the smoothing out of the gel along the thickness. Thus, the gel becomes more uniform in its properties, resulting in higher values of tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons. At low degrees of gel expansion, expansion of the less dense or thin-

The effect of the degree of expansion of ....

ner parts of the gel takes place due to non-uniformity. At further progress of deformation, the uniformity of the gel will be upset due to partial destruction of the bonds between the various globules and this, in turn, will lead to a drop in the tear elongations of the vulcanizates. There is 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 4/4

GOL'BERG, I.I.; MAYZELIS, B.A.; CHERNAYA, V.V.

Estimation of the height of ascent of radiosonde shells on the basis of surface tests. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:43-47 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Radiosondes)

S/138/62/000/007/002/002
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gol'berg, I.I.; Mayzelis, B.A.; Chernaya, V.V.; Shepelev, M.I.

TITLE: The nature of the scale factor in testing the mechanical properties of radio-sounding casings

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1962, 38

TEXT: A study was made to determine the effect of casing dimensions on the mechanical properties, characterized by the scale factor K. K expresses the ratio of the average tear elongation of the capsule $\overline{\lambda_1}$ to the average tear elongation of the sample, $\overline{\lambda_2}$, of the initial area 0.0113 m^2:

$K = \frac{\overline{\lambda_1}}{\overline{\lambda_2}}$. The tear elongation was determined from: $\lambda_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_{tear}}{V_o}}$, where

V_{tear} is the volume of the casing at the moment of tear, V_o - the initial volume of the casing. The tear elongation of the samples was determined on an instrument of double latex-film deformation. Data obtained showed the average tear

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elongation to be equal for samples taken from various casing sizes. The change of K, depending on the initial surface of the casing, is explained by the statistic theory. The experimental data correspond to the statistic theory of tenacity and explain the effect of the sample sizes on the mechanical characteristics. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 2/2

S/138/62/000/010/005/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gol' berg, I.I., Mayzelis, B.A., Savtsov, N.Z., Chernaya, V.V., Shepelev, M.I.

TITLE: Automatic instrument for two-dimensional deformation of rubber film

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1962, 43 - 46

TEXT: An automatic instrument for testing rubber film under expansion in two mutually-perpendicular directions has been developed, based on the method of elongation measurement. The new instrument, which can determine the relation, tension-elongation and tear characteristics of the rubber film in two-dimensional deformation, is said to be devoid of the disadvantages of previous similar instruments. The main advantage of subject instrument is the automatic recording of results, thermostating ease of the sample, simplicity and economy of construction. The relation between a, the length of the horizontal semi-axis and the elongation at the peak of the ellipsoid λ, and the height of the ellipsoid H is experimentally determined: $a = 1.75\lambda - 2.75$ (1), $H = 1.59a$ (2). The tension is calculated from formula:

Automatic instrument for two-dimensional ....

$$\sigma = \frac{P\,(a + 2.75)^2\,a}{4.9\,t_0}\ , \qquad (8)$$

derived from the Laplace equation

$$\sigma = \frac{P\,R_{circle}}{2t}\ , \qquad (4)$$

where P is the excess pressure under the film sample, t - thickness of the expanded film, R_{circle} - radius of the ellipsoid curvature at the place of tear, i.e., at the center of the sample, equal to the radius of an ellipse in the same cross section, calculated from formula:

$$R_{cir.} = \frac{a^2}{h}\ , \qquad (5)$$

where a is the horizontal semi-axis of the ellipsoid; h - vertical semi-axis of the ellipsoid. In (8) σ is the tension on the true cross section of the sample, kgf/cm^2; P - the air pressure under the sample, kgf/cm^2; a - the length of the horizontal semi-axis of the ellipsoid, cm; t_0 - the thickness of the non-inflated sample, cm. The ПДД (PDD) instrument (Fig. 2) has an elongation pickup (Fig. 4) which is a rheostat of 214 ohm resistance. The pressure pickup repre-

sents a pressure-meter (Fig. 5), with a resistance of 214 ohm, sensitivity 6 - 8 mm water column. The ЭМП-209 (EMP-209) instrument is used for recording results having an index variation half that of the Shopper-type dynamometer. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

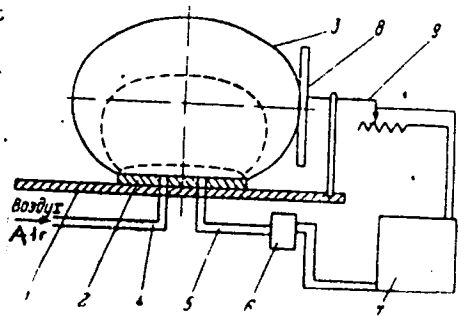

Figure 2: Diagram of the automatic instrument for two-dimensional deformation of rubber films: 1 - horizontal panel; 2 - clamp; 3 - sample; 4 - air supply pipe; 5 - pipe; 6 - pressure pickup; 7 - registering instrument; 8 - disk; 9 - rod

SHEPELEV, M.I.; TROFIMOVICH, D.P.; SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; MAYZELIS, B.A.

Investigating the properties of the gels from chloroprene L-7 latex. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.8:27-32 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

L 12803-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T DS/WW/GW

ACC NR: AP5028902 SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/011/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Karp, G. A.; Mayzelis, B. A.; Rekhman, A. N.; Trofimovich, D. P.; Freyman, A. V.; Shepelev, N. I.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy)

TITLE: Study of the effect of stresses arising during the swelling of the gel on the quality of meteorological radiosonde envelopes

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1965, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: radiosonde, gel, rubber, mechanical stress

ABSTRACT: In the manufacture of radiosonde envelopes, an important parameter is the magnitude of the stress arising in the course of swelling of the gel. The effect of this parameter on the tensile properties of type-150 envelopes was studied. The stress was varied by changing the duration of syneresis from 10 min to 7 hr, which caused changes in stress ranging from 5 to 11 kg/cm^2. In order to characterize the tensile properties of envelopes of the same size but prepared in different ways, use was made of the so-called quality factor (ratio of ultimate elongation of envelope to ultimate elongation of sample). To determine this factor on an instrument for two-dimensional deformation, the ultimate elongations of samples cut out of envelopes with various stresses in the gel were measured. The ultimate elongations of these samples were all found to be equal on swelling and amounted to

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UDC: 678.061:678.017:620.172.21

L 12803-66

ACC NR: AP5028902

λ = 8.8. On the basis of tests of samples and envelopes, the dependence of the quality factor of radiosonde envelopes was plotted versus the stress in the gel during swelling (see Fig. 1).

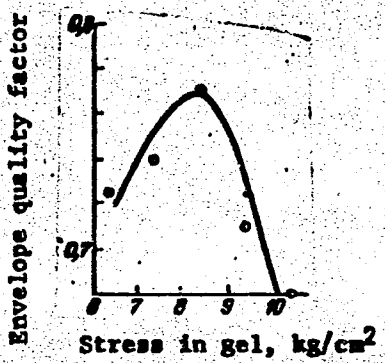

Fig. 1 Quality factor of type-150 envelopes vs. stress in gel during swelling

The following parameters are recommended for adoption in the manufacture of type-150 envelopes: gel swelling, up to λ = 4.2; stress in gel during swelling, 8 ± 0.5 kg/cm^2.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007

jw

Card 2/2

L 08728-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM/GW
ACC NR: AP7001651 SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/011/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Karp, G. A.; Mayzelis, B. A.; Roldman, A. N.; Trofimovich, D. P.; Froyman, A. V.; Shopolov, N. I. 26

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy)

TITLE: Study of the effect of stresses arising during the swelling of gel on the quality of meteorological radiosonde envelopes 15

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1965, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: radiosonde, meteorologic balloon

ABSTRACT: In the manufacture of radiosonde envelopes, an important parameter is the magnitude of the stress arising in the course of swelling of the gel. The effect of this parameter on the tensile properties of type-150 envelopes was studied. The stress was varied by changing the duration of syneresis from 10 min to 7 hr, which caused changes in stress ranging from 5 to 11 kg/cm^2. In order to characterize the tensile properties of envelopes of the same size but prepared in different ways, use was made of the so-called quality factor (ratio of ultimate elongation of envelope to ultimate elongation of sample). To determine this factor on an instrument for two-dimensional deformation, the ultimate elongations of samples

UDC: 678.061:678.017:620.172.21

Card 1/2 0924 1411

L 08728-67

ACC NR: AP7001651

0

cut out of envelopes with various stresses in the gel were measured. The ultimate elongations of these samples were all found to be equal on swelling and amounted to $\lambda = 8.8$. On the basis of tests of samples and envelopes, the dependence of the quality factor of radiosonde envelopes was plotted versus the stress in the gel during swelling. The following parameters are recommended for adoption in the manufacture of type-150 envelopes: gel swelling, up to $\lambda = 4.2$; stress in gel during swelling, $.8 \pm 0.5$ kg/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 net

S/793/62/000/000/005/006
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, S.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Mekhov, N.V., - Engineers

TITLE: Performing and studying piercing and simultaneous drawing of tubes on a laboratory three-high mill

SOURCE: Teoriya prokatki; materialy konferentsii po teoreticheskim voprosam prokatki. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 701 - 710

TEXT: Tests were carried out at the VNIIMETMASh to study the possibilities of piercing sleeves on a three-high mill and to compare this process between two and three-high piercing mills. As a result of these tests, the process of piercing sleeves on a three-high mill was for the first time mastered in the USSR. Hollow, water-cooled mandrels were used, which were hardsurfaced on their working area, the contact time between mandrel and blank was 25 - 30 sec, sleeves of ШХ15 (ShKh15) carbon steel and 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel 50 - 65 mm in diameter having a wall thickness ranging from 2.5 - 12 mm were pierced. The authors present data on the comparison between the surface quality of sleeves be-

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Performing and studying piercing and ....

ing pierced on two-high and three-high mills and compare the nonuniformity in the wall thickness of sleeves produced on two-high with those of three-high mills. They investigate the power and force parameters of the piercing process and describe in detail the development and investigation of the process of simultaneous piercing and drawing of thick-walled tubes, piercing and rolling of profiled tubes and piercing and rolling of thin-walled tubes on three-high mills. There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIMETMASh

Card 2/2

MAYZELIS, I.A

LIPOVETSKII, I. L., MAIZELIS, I. A.

Derzhme's correctophone and Barany's apparatus. Vest. otorinolar. 12:4, July-Aug. 50. p. 71

1. Of the Central Resort Polyclinic of the Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR (Head--Docent Ye. A. Kushmir), Kiev.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

MAYZELIS, M.N., kand.med.nauk (Yalta)

Seasonal changes in thyroid function of rabbits. Vrach.delo supplement '57:97-98 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Eksperimental'nyy otdel instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii tuberkuleza.
(THYROID GLAND)

MAYZELIS, M.R.

Time and muscular activity as factors in the organization of daily periodicity. [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.5:10-14 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(PERIODICITY,
musc.motor activity in organiz. of daily periodicity, conditioned reflex method of investigation in animals. (Rus))
(REFLEX, CONDITION,
determ. of musc. activity in organiz. of daily periodicity in animals (Rus))
(MUSCLES, physiology
daily periodicity, conditioned reflex method of investigation in animals (Rus))

MAYZELIS, M.R.

Role of the nutritional, stereotype, muscle activity and sleep in the regulation of physiological functions. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 9 no.6:845-850 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Research Institute of Physical Culture, Leningrad.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (DIET)
(MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY)) (SLEEP)
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

SVENTYAKOV, V.A.; MAYZELIS, M.R.

Use of alternating current electric fields in trawl fishing.
Trudy Inst.biol.vodokhran. no.2:128-147 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Electric fishing) (Trawls and trawling)

MAYZELIS, M.R.; NUSENBAUM, L.M.

Electric fishing in pond fish farms. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.14:113-121 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (GosNIORKh).
(Electric fishing)

MAYZEL'S M. Ye.

"Investigation of the Effect of Repeated Deformations on the Fatigue of Vulcanized Divinyl-Styrene Rubber." Thesis for degree of Cand. Chemical Sci. Sub 6 Mar 50, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 50.

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Effect of sleep induced by drugs upon the permeability of the skin in rabbits. Vest.ven.i derm. no.1:19-20 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz eksperimental'nogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya im. Sechenova (direktor - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk O.V. Glebova). (Sleep) (Skin)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Penetration and distribution aerosols of artificial radioactive isotopes of phosphorus and iodine in the organism of rabbits. Vest.oto-rin. 16 no.1:12-17 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz eksperimental'nogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya im. I.M.Sechenova, Yalta.
(Phosphorus) (Iodine) (Aerosols)

MAYZELIS, M. Ya.

MAYZELIS, M. Ya--"Effect of Upper Portions of the Central Nervous System on the Penetrability of the Skin (Experimental Investigation)." *Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.) Crimean State Medical Inst Imeni I. V. Stalin, Yalta, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Effect of ultaviolet irradiation on the permeability and other indexes of the functional state of the skin in humans and animals Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.11:14-18 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz eksperimental'nogo otdela TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya imeni I.M.Sechenova (dir. - O.V.Glebova) Yalta. Predstavleno akademikom A.D.Speranskim

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, effects,
on skin permeability (Rus))
(SKIN, effect of radiations on,
ultraviolet rays on permeability (Rus))

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Action of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32356

Author : Mayzelis, M.Ya.

Inst :

Title : On the Influence of Solar and UV Exposures on the Duration of the Deposition in the Skin of a Radioactive Isotope of Iodine.

Orig Pub : Bopr. kurortol. fizioterapii i lechbn. fiz. cul'tury, 1957, ✓ 22- No 2, 18-21

Abstract : I^{131} was introduced into the skin of a rabbit's dorsum by the method of ionophoresis and the leakage was determined by register of the β-rays. A significant portion of the I^{131} was absorbed in 1-3 hours. In 24 hours, 30-60% of the original quantity of I^{131} remained in the cutaneous deposit, which gradually decreased in the course of 12-14 hours. After this, ionophoresis was repeated on the symmetrical parts of the dorsum before and after the action

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MAYZELIS, M.Ye.

Effect of sunlight on cutaneous permeability [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.3:10-12 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz eksperimental'nogo otdela TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metadov lecheniya imeni I.M.Sechenova (dir. O.V.Glebova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. B.V.Likhterman), Yalta.

(SUNLIGHT, effects,
on skin permeability (Rus))
(SKIN, effect of radiation,
sunlight, on permeability (Rus))

MAYZELIS, M.Ya., kand.med.nauk; MASLOV, I.A., kand.med.nauk; ROMEL', T.E.

Permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and of the skin capillaries in patients with cerebrovascular diseases with mental disorders. Preliminary report. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:363-369 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. laboratoriyey - kand. med.nauk M.Ya.Mayzelis) i klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. klinikoy - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY)
(MENTAL DISORDERS)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Effect of aminazine on the permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier and cappillaries to radioactive isotopes of bromine and phosphorus in animals. Zhur.nevr.i psikh 60 no.8:1009-1014 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1.Laboratoriya meditsinskoy i radiologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.Ya. Mayzelis) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (direktor - prof. V.M. Banchshikov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(BRAIN) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY) (PHOSPHORUS)
(BROMINE)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier to chlorpromazine (study made with S^{35}-chlorpromazine). Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl. inst.psikh. 35:133-144 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdeleniye meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. otdeleniyem - kand. ped.nauk M.Ya. Mayzelis) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii.
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)
(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.

Experimental study of the changes in the permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and capillaries under the influence of aminazine and insulin. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:232-237 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov. Laboratoriya meditsinskoy radiologii. Zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik M.Ya.Mayzelis.
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY)(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY) (BRAIN)

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.; RAVKINA, L.I.; TYUFANOV, A.V.

Permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier in experimental poliomyelitis in monkeys. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.9: 53-58 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta poliomiyelita (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR M.P. Chumakov) AMN SSSR i Instituta psikhiatrii (dir.- prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR M.P. Chumakovym.

MAYZELIS, M.Ya. Prinimali uchastiye: ROMEL', T.E.; KONTSEVOY, V.A.

Penetration of radioactive phosphorus isotope into the cerebrospinal fluid in case of introduction through the mucosa of the nose in patients with schizophrenia and other mental diseases. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 62 no.12:1863-1867 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

*

MAYZELIS, M. Ya.

Permeability of the histohematic barriers in a changed functional state of the central nervous system. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:39-43 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii (direktor - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva. Submitted June 23, 1964.

MAYZELIS, M.Ya.; BAZARDZHYAN, A.G.; MEYERSON, F.Z.

Use of the products of glucose decomposition in protein synthesis following the compensatory hyperfunction of some organs. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 39 no. 3:181-186 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut normal'noy i patalogicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN ArmSSR G.Kh.Bunyatyanom.

KOLODKIN, A.V.; MAYZELIS, Ya.A., (Kiyev)

Clinical aspects and treatment of precancerous conditions of the lips. Vrach.delo no.10:119-120 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(LIPS--CANCER)

MAYZELIS, Ya. I.

Sinonimy Lekarstvennykh Preparatov, Izd 3. Dopol.
Moskva, Izd-Vo Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, 1953.
23, (1) p.
At head of title: Ye. Yu. Shass i Ya. I Mayzelis.
Bibliography: P. (24)

SOV/137-57-6-9956

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mayzel's, B.A.

TITLE: Experiences in the Use of Stamping as a Means of Finishing (Opyt primeneniya zachistnoy shtampovki)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Progressiv. tekhnol. kholodnoshtamp. proiz-va, Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 178-187

ABSTRACT: After a detail has been blanked or punched there remains an uneven (torn) surface at the cut. A finishing stamping operation makes for high precision and surface finish, thereby making the articles completely interchangeable. Finishing stamping is most effective in the making of flat parts of intricate configuration for precision instruments. The most widely-used method of finishing (F) is that employing the cutting away of oversize in a die with a normal clearance between punch (P) and die (D). Another method consists of F by means of a P larger by the F oversize than the hole in the D. When the press is actuated, the P reaches to within 0.1 mm of the surface of the D, and the article is pushed through the D not by the P but by the next article. This method yields better results, but requires

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Experiences in the Use of Stamping as a Means of Finishing SOV/137-57-6-9956

high-precision presses and careful placement of the dies in the press. Data are adduced on the establishment of the necessary oversizes for the F of parts. The technological features of the operation and typical die designs are described.

V.S.

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MAYZEL'S, DAVID L'VOVICH

MAYZEL'S, DAVID L'VOVICH

Organizatsiya, planirovaniye i finansirovaniye kapital'nogo stroitel'stva v chernoy metallurgii (Organization, planning and financing of capital construction in ferrous metallurgy) Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1957.

300 p. tables.

25(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1674

Mayzel's, David L'vovich, and Nataliya Mikhaylovna Bystrova

Sebestoimost' chernykh metallov (Cost of Ferrous Metals) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 187 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: K.M. Gerbanovskaya; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Brushteyn; Tech. Ed.: M.R. Kleynman.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for workers and foremen engaged in production of ferrous metals. It may be useful to engineering and technical personnel desiring to improve their knowledge of the economic aspects of metallurgical processes.

COVERAGE: This book acquaints the reader with the cost structure of pig iron, ingot and rolled steel at a metallurgical establishment and with the effect upon the cost of ferrous metals of such factors as the technological level of production processes, and geographical and economic conditions of a given area. It also discusses attempts on the part of leading metallurgical establishments to utilize [hidden] unused capacities. Ways and means of reducing production

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costs, methods of calculating, planning, accounting, and cost analysis are also reviewed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 11 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MAYZELS, D.L.

Statistika Kapitalnogo Stroitelskaya. Moscow Gosstatizdat, 1962.
238 Pages, tables.

MAYZEL'S, David L'vovich. Prinimali uchastiye: LAPIN, L.Yu., inzh.; LAZAREV, S.V., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, N.I., red.

[Organization, planning and financing of capital construction in the ferrous metal industry] Organizatsiia, planirovanie i finansirovanie kapital'nogo stroitel'stva v chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 325 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

VASYUNINA, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYZEL'S, I.N., inzh.

Freezing-out of carbon dioxide in the regenerator and freeze-out apparatus of the BR-6 plant developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Oxygen Apparatus Construction. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.9:56-74 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MAYZEL'S, L.I. [deceased]

Nomogram for determining human metabolism. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 5 no.6:834-836 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Stalinskiy meditsinskiy institut (Donbas).
(METABOLISM)

5(1, 3) SOV/153-58-5-19/28

AUTHORS: Gul', V. Ye., Faynberg, R. Ya., Mayzel's, M. G., Rayevskiy, V. G., Sin'kova, M. I.

TITLE: I. Physico-Chemical Characteristics of the Wetting Process of Textile Materials With Solutions of High-Molecular Compounds (I. Fiziko-khimicheskiye kharakteristiki protsessov smachivaniya tekstil'nykh materialov rastvorami vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 114-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the interactions of the processes mentioned in the title is of scientific and practical interest. The application of rubber glues on a textile basis in the production of gummed tissues can serve as example. As the wetting represents the first elementary interaction process therein, it can exert essential influence on the characteristics of adhesion. The dependence of the wetting upon the nature and the structure of the glues and the textile materials must therefore be studied. Apparently the value θ cannot supply any clear characteristic feature of the adhesion to textiles in the case of glue (just as with latex, Refs 1, 2). On the other hand, the authors ...

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I. Physico-Chemical Characteristics of the Wetting Process of Textile Materials With Solutions of High-Molecular Compounds

garded it as possible to determine such a characteristic feature by studying the variation kinetics of the angle θ with respect to time. For this purpose they selected the method of the indirect measurement of the external angle θ of the wetting on an enlarged picture of the drop projected unto a screen. It could be proved that 1) the variation character of the curves of the said angle reflects the totality of the processes taking place during the interaction of the glue with the cloth: these processes are the soaking and the evaporation in a room saturated with evaporated solvents (Figs 1, 4) besides these processes in an unsaturated room (Figs 3, 5); 2) It was proved that the residual values of θ increase with the viscosity of the glue, whereas the total velocity of the processes, soaking and deliquescence, decrease. 3) The kinetic parameter τ_{max} was determined; it is the period of time within which the drop has reached a stable state. This parameter is a criterion of the degree of susceptibility of various textiles to rubber glue (cotton - perkal' B, caprone art. 1516 and 1520, glass cloth

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I. Physico-Chemical Characteristics of the Wetting Process of Textile Materials With Solutions of High-Molecular Compounds

ESTBO 11) 4) Inspite of the decrease in viscosity η and of the surface tension σ the addition of polar admixtures slows down the decrease of the external angle with time and increases the value of τ_{max}. 5) The adhesion characteristics of the glue-tissue systems investigated were determined. They are in good correlation with the wetting parameters θ and τ_{max}. 6) It was found possible to predetermine the interaction character of the glue with the textile base as well as the binding strength of these elements in finished constructions of gummed cloths by means of the degree and the variation character of the parameters θ and τ_{max}. There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii i nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology and Scientific Research Institute for Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1957

Card 3/3

MAYZEL'S, M.G.; RAYEVSKIY, V.G.

Ways of increasing the adhesive strength of rubber and fabric in the process of calendering. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.1:16-22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubberized fabrics--Testing)

MAYZEL'S, M. YE. Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Effect of Repeated Deformations on the Fatigue of Vulcanized Divinyl-Styrene Rubber." 6/3/50

Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni Lomonosov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

S/081/62/000/014/034/039
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Mayzel's, M. Ye., Rayevskiy, V. G.

TITLE: The choice of optimum vulcanization conditions for rubber articles based on new synthetic rubbers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 651, abstract 14P362 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 34-51)

TEXT: The influence of vulcanization temperature (VT) on the physical and mechanical properties of rubbers was studied. For НК (NK) and polyisoprene rubber a reduction in tensile strength and tearing strength with increase in VT is characteristic, which renders vulcanization at temperatures > 143 - 151°C inexpedient. For butyl rubber vulcanizates the duration of the process can be cut from 50 to 10 min by increasing the VT from 143 to 170°C with no consequent deterioration in the physical and mechanical properties of the vulcanizates. A VT of 150 - 180°C is recommended for vulcanizing butadiene and styrene copolymers. For polychloroprene rubber it is expedient to use a VT > 150°C. For butadiene-nitrile rubbers increasing the VT from 143 to 180°C makes it possible to

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S/081/62/000/014/035/039
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Mayzel's, M. Ye., Ternovskaya, G. V., Tsinskaya, K. F.

TITLE: Textile backing of rubberized cloth and its adhesion to rubber coating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 654, abstract 14P381 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 74-86)

TEXT: The adhesion of various textile cloths to butyl rubber film was investigated, the cloths being percale Б (B), percale A (A), calico coarse, calico bleached, caprone art. 1516, caprone art. 1520, glass fabric ЭСТБ-0.1 (ESTB-0.1) and the film being composed of butyl rubber 100, S 2, captax 0.65, thiuram 1.3, ZnO 5, stearic acid 2. The adhesion of cotton fabrics is 2 - 3 times greater than that of polyamide and glass fabrics. The introduction into the rubber mixture of polar additions (alkyl-phenol-aldehyde resin yarresin Б (B), epoxy resin Э-40 (E-40), butyl-phenol-formaldehyde resin No. 100) has little effect on the adhesion to cotton fabrics but increases the adhesion to polyamide and glass fabrics. The adhesion increases more with caprone linen art. 1516 than with caprone linen art. 1520. For polyamide fabrics the more effective

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resin is E-40 or No. 100 (3 parts by weight to 100 of rubber). For glass fabrics the best results are obtained with all resins in 1-3 parts by weight to 100 parts of rubber. The increase in resin dosage reduces the bonding strength. The introduction of 30-60 parts by weight of fillings (chalk, kaolin, gas and lamp blacks, graphite, TiO_2) reduces the bond strength of rubber with cotton fabrics (percale A). The highest values of bonding strength are maintained with the introduction of gas black and chalk. As regards their effect on lowering the bond strength, carbons come in the following order: gas black < lamp black < graphite. The same sequence is observed in the case of polyamide fabrics. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

BYLINKIN, I.G., inzhener; MAYZEL'S, P.B., inzhener; POLIKOPAYEV, N.F., inzhener.

Automatic regulation of gas consumption in heating boilers. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.7:27-32 Jl '51. (MLRA 6:11)

(Boilers) (Automatic control)

MURAV'YEV, I.N.; MAYZEL'S, P.B.

Supplying gas to domestic consumers from high-pressure gas networks. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 29 no.5:25-29 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Direktor Instituta "Mospodzemproyekt." (for Murav'yev). 2.Glavnyy inzhener Instituta "Mospodzemproyekt." (for Mayzel's).
(Moscow--Gas distribution)

MAYZEL'S, P.B.

ALEKSANDROVICH, A.I.; VIGDORCHIK, D.Ya.; DRUSKIN, L.I.; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, I.A.; MAYZELS, P.B.; MURAV'YEV, I.N.; PODKOPAYEV, N.F.; SLADKOV, S.P.; STOYUNIN, G.P.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Gasburners for city gas use] Gazogorelochnye ustroistva dlia gorodskogo gazosnabzheniia. Pod obshchei red. P.B.Maizel'sa. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 202 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Gas-burners)

MAYZEL'S P.B.

Efficient burning of gas at industrial enterprises and steam heating plants in Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 33 no.3:20-24 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Direktor instituta "Mosgazproyekt."
(Moscow--Gas--Heating and cooking)

MAYZEL'S, P.B.; DRUSKIN, L.I.

Boosting gas pressure in urban low-pressure systems. Gaz. prom. 5 no.5:23-27 My '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas distribution)

MAYZEL'S, P.B.; VIGDORCHIK, D.Ya.

MGP-8 automatic gas operated air-heater. Gaz.prom. 5 no.8:24-28 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Gas appliances)

MAYZEL'S, P.; VIGDORCHIK, D.

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E032/E514

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AUTHORS: Mayzel's, Ye. N. and Ufimtsev, P. Ya.

TITLE: Reflection of Circularly Polarized Electromagnetic Waves from Metal Bodies

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.12, pp.1925-1928

TEXT: The Kirchhoff method is frequently used to treat the reflection of electromagnetic waves by metal bodies. According to this method the scattered field is produced by a surface current given by

$$\vec{J} = \frac{c}{2\pi} \left[\vec{n}\vec{H} \right] \qquad (1)$$

where c is the velocity of light in vacuo, $\vec{n}$ is the outward normal to the surface of the body and $\vec{H}$ is the magnetic field of the incident wave. Physically Eq.(1) means that at each element of area on the "illuminated" surface the current is considered to be the same as at an infinite, perfectly conducting plane tangent to the given element. However, this formula does not take into account additional currents due to the curvature of the surface. Any real surface current must be looked upon as a sum of the "uniform"

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current component given by Eq.(1) and a "nonuniform" component due to the curvature. The Kirchhoff approximation must, therefore, be abandoned whenever the nonuniform component is of interest. The second of the present authors has developed methods which could be used in this connection. In many cases however, a direct calculation is difficult and it is, therefore, desirable to develop a method which could be used to measure the nonuniform component of the scattered field directly. It is shown in the present paper that such measurements can be carried out for rigid bodies of revolution with the aid of circularly polarized electromagnetic waves. It is shown that when such bodies are irradiated with circularly polarized electromagnetic waves, the nonuniform components in the scattered field can be separated out with the aid of a polarizer. Numerical calculations have been carried out for a flat disc having a diameter of the order of the wavelength. The numerical calculations (Fig.3) were found to be in good agreement with experimental results. The discrepancy between the two curves is partly due to the fact that

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in the experimental part a truncated conical specimen instead of a disc was employed. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

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